

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

L.S. Ayres & Co.

.....Indiana's Greatest Distributors of Dry Goods.....

Women's Shoes

The First Day's Selling

We felt, Saturday, a great deal like a "sweet girl graduate" who greets her friends with one hand while she gathers in commencement day roses with the other. We had both hands full. Compliments for the show of shoes, praise for the salesroom's excellent appointments, appreciation for the comforts gained by new departures and a steady sale of Queen Quality kept us busy, perhaps too busy to do our best. But the first day is over. Queen Quality has had a showing and a selling. It is here to win its way as it has in the East, by a fair price and the fullest measure of goodness and style.

Interesting Facts

"Queen Quality" hails from the largest shoe factory in the world and yet a factory that is devoted to but one specialty—the making of women's fine shoes.

We show forty different styles, all new and each in every size and width.

Boots are \$3.00, Oxfords \$2.50; little enough for any thoroughly good shoe, and marvelously little for the degree of elegance and excellence found in Queen Quality. We don't sell a higher-priced shoe because whatever we charged we could not sell a better.

This New Shoe Section

Adjoins the suit department, second floor, and is quickly reached by the west elevator. Mr. Frank Merl, well and favorably known, is in charge.

A Forecast



All signs fail in dry weather. Except the parasol sign. It's a dry weather proposition. We've to meet it from all quarters

this season. Every fashion artist tops a costume drawing with his idea of the proper parasol. A jaunty hat is pictured with a back ground of parasol prettiness. The Paris letters are full of what to carry and how to carry it. And this store's stock now numbers close to eight hundred tempting specimens. Will you see them?

Automobile and Lakeside are strikingly pretty Parasols, but many others are quite as charming. Some are striped, others Plaid, a few checked and many Plain. Hemstitched or Dresden figured; prices range from\$1.50 to \$15.00

Dress Novelties

In Pattern Lengths

Always a feature of our early spring showing. This season a charming collection.

Fancy Crepes, Broches, Embroidered Bareges, Fringed Robes, etc., at\$15, \$20, \$25 and \$35.00

Tailored Suits

At \$25.00



We are making a specialty of them this season. Have tried and have succeeded in bringing out a number of man-made costumes that are in every way the peer of the custom-made at \$40 and \$50. Several styles are in various weaves of fine black worsted, some in gray French serge, others in invisible gray checked cassimere, plain Venetian, etc. As to style, you'll find ample variety, single and double-breasted jackets and plain and trimmed skirts. All at \$25.00.

Kid Gloves

A Quartet of Elegance

Dent, Reynier, Foster and Tre-fousse. Names to conjure with in the world of glove-making. There are others, of course, but are there any that come so trippingly to the tongue when you think, gloves? And are there any whose service you recall with greater satisfaction than those above? Easter imports have arrived. You'll choose right if you choose here.

Suede Gloves, in Modes and Grays, are most demanded. These and other colors in excellent quality, at\$1.50

New lap seam Suedes, with spear points, Black, Mode and Grays, at\$2.00

A fine Pique Street* Glove, in either Mocha or Glace, the pair\$1.25

Standard grade of real French Kid Gloves, every new pink and tint, at\$1.50

As good a pair of Gloves as the world produces for the price, a pair\$1.00

Spring Wools

Every Wanted Color

Yes, and every wanted quality. Broadcloths and Venetians that weigh 14 ounces to the yard down to filly crepes that in dress lengths roll to the span of one's hand. We follow with detail—and price.

Handsome Venetians, for tailored costumes, Gray, Castor, Tan, Garnet, Cadet, Heliotrope, etc., a yard\$1.75 and \$2.50

Broadcloths, in all the pastel and staple shadings, full wide, well finished and steam sponged, free of charge, a yard\$1.25 to \$3.00

French, German and American Henriettas, in new Grays, Rose Red, Green and other fashionable tints, a yard\$1.00 to \$1.25

English Mohair Stilettans and Brilliantines, in many new colorings, 38 and 46-inch widths, a yard\$1.00 and \$1.50

Wool Plaids

For Skirts, Waists and Child-Wear

A diversified collection that touches every point of popular preference and that in the most favored fabrics swells to proportions adequate for every demand.

All-wool and Silk and Wool Plaids, 38 to 46 inches wide, in well chosen designs, for children's dresses and skirts and waists for women, fifty styles, at five prices, a yard\$1.50 to \$5.00

Fine Cottons

Continue to Arrive

Kaiki suiting is the latest—same material that is worn by combatants in the Transvaal, and that forms the body of one of Lilly Langtry's much-talked-of dresses. Splendid for outing and street costumes. Then there are new penangs for shirt waists, still more organdies and a fresh lot of English Foulardettes.

The Penangs have white grounds, with one-inch stripes of Cadet, Helio or Black; and black stripes on Cadet or Watermelon Pink grounds, 38 inches wide, at\$2.50

Mercerized Foulardettes are charming in texture, finish and printing; scores of patterns, a yard\$3.00

Every few days brings additional designs of French Organdie and Lisse; finer qualities now than ever before\$3.00, 45c and 65c

Wash Waists

A First Showing

You'll find them in the same section with silk waists, just opposite the west elevator, second floor. The display is not, in extent, what it will be later, but it's worth seeing. The madras and India linen waists are especially pretty.

Challies

And Imported Javanaisé

They glide in over night; they're scattered the next day to a hundred homes. Six different lines are here now.

Priced 35c, 50c, 55c, 59c, 65c and 85c a yard.

Ruffled Curtains

A Bargain Purchase

Took all they had, which wasn't a great many—132 pairs. We couldn't make them for so little, nor you.

48 pairs white, ruffled, stripe Swiss Curtains, worth a dollar a pair; priced\$5.00

48 pairs of figured white Swiss Curtains, good \$1.25 value\$7.10

36 pairs of white figured Swiss ruffled Curtains, that you'd surely value at \$1.50 a pair; while they last\$7.80

Screens

For Less than Usual

We make them up at odd times, keep idle hands busy, those slack times which invade even the best managed shop. We don't count the labor. These prices just about pay for frames and materials.

15 of one style, 2-fold Screens, 4 feet 6 inches tall, filled with figured silk-aline; choice\$1.48

19 of another design, same size, but rather handsomer; choice\$1.08

Of the finer grades of screens we show more than ever.

Special novelties in Burlap,\$1.75 to \$10.00

Tapestry-filled, 3-fold and 4-fold Screens\$5 to \$12.50

Porch Cushions

We've Too Many

Not more than what we hope to sell but more than we've room for.

They are the quality listed to sell at 75c, and come in every imaginable color of stripe and plaid; choose at\$5.00

Cheap Swiss

For Curtains and Bed Sets

A little lot of 500 yards much under price.

Fresh new Swiss, in a quality usually sold at 12½c and 15c a yard; priced for Monday at9c

Organdie Dresses

Display, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Last summer we sold twice as many of these dainty costumes as during 1898. This year we count on doubling that record. The reason lies in the novel and elaborate designs and the very reasonable prices. Prove both by a visit of inspection early this week.

Silk Waists

Of Tucked Taffeta

Success has crowned our offer of a pure silk taffeta tucked waist at \$7.50. And rightly. It is good to look on and it is good to put on. Tucked all over in vertical stripes, it defies the skill of the ordinary dressmaker and charms all by its beauty of outline and fit. White, black or pretty pastel colorings, all, \$7.50.

There's another design, somewhat more elaborate in detail and finish, sells at\$9.75



OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR

INTERESTING STATISTICS ABOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Marvelous Development of a Great Land, and Greater Possibilities—Loyal to the Queen.

In these times of political unrest—"wars and rumors of wars" among the powers that be, it is pleasant to contemplate a peace-loving, though great and growing people whose territory joins our northern frontier line a distance of 2,500 miles. The area of Canada is 3,653,000 square miles; which is 96,000 square miles larger than the territory of the United States, including Alaska, but not newly acquired possessions; and only 24,000 square miles less than the whole continent of Europe. Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada in London, England, estimated that without any overcrowding there is room for 1,000,000,000 people in Canada. This is about equal to the population of European Russia, whose area is only a little more than one-half that of Canada, and it is only a little more than one-third the population of India, whose area is almost one-third less than that of the Dominion. It would give Canada only a trifle more density than our own country; and we know that we have boundless room to spare.

But vast area counts for little if they do not yield liberally to man's wants. That the immense territory is not a barren waste can be shown from the census reports of the various industrial departments of the Dominion. It must be borne in mind, however, that her resources are largely undeveloped, her strength unknown. The gold fields of British Columbia and Nova Scotia are discoveries of the latter half of this century; while the marvelous deposits of Yukon Territory were unknown before the last decade. Every year valuable discoveries, not only in Yukon, but in Ontario and elsewhere, are being added to those already under development. Just recently a rich strike was made at Port Ratage, Ontario, an unsuspected field until within a very few years. The gold output of the Dominion in 1898 was over \$13,000,000. In 1899 it was several millions more. The year book, which is not yet out, will give the exact amount.

The developed coal areas of Canada are estimated at 57,300 square miles. Manitoba has 15,000 square miles, Northwest Territories 50,000, and among various valuable tracts are those known as the Rocky mountain Pacific coast areas. In the measures of Nova Scotia alone, it is claimed, there are 7,000,000,000 tons of coal. It would seem that, severe as the winters are, the fuel supply is ample, especially with the vast forests of pine and poplar and other woods. But gold and coal are only two of the useful minerals found in great abundance. The Laurentian hills, the great watershed between the Hudson bay and St. Lawrence river systems, are the store houses of inexhaustible supplies of iron ore of unsurpassed quality; and of silver, copper, lead, marble, granite and almost all known minerals. These mountains are the depositories of comparatively a small part of the Dominion's mineral wealth.

GREAT FARMING REGION. The great wheat belt of North America extends into Canada more than a thousand miles north of the boundary line. The Peace river region, which reaches to the sixtieth parallel, has, for a quarter of a century, been renowned for the excellence of its wheat, which was awarded a premium at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876. Since then the marvelous fertility of Manitoba's alluvial soil has been demonstrated by the great abundance and superior quality of her various crops. Her wheat crop, in the last years, has averaged nearly twenty-eight bushels to the acre, and has never fallen below fourteen bushels per acre. Last year the average was between seventeen and eighteen bushels. In the Northwest Territories the average was larger. The harvests were plentiful while the laborers were few. Train loads of harvesters were imported from Ontario and the States. Harvesters' excursions over all the chief railway lines were daily occurrences. Some years much of the crop is lost for want of adequate labor supply. Early in the century Lord Selkirk estimated that the valley of the Red River alone would maintain a population of 30,000,000. At that time the immense area stretching from the Red river valley to the Rocky mountains, and from the boundary line on the south to the Arctic circle on the north, was an unknown quantity. It was considered a waste howling wilderness and a desert land. Now it is known, not only in the Peace and Athabasca river regions, but generally, that this immense domain has a more inexhaustible fertile soil than that of Manitoba, and a milder climate. It is a land of waving meadows and wheat fields, where potatoes and cabbage and most of the common vegetables thrive; and whose innumerable lakes and rivers are stocked with excellent fish. Much of this region is marshy but capable of drainage by ditching, which will no doubt be done extensively when necessary.

The sea and fresh water fisheries of Canada are among her most important industries, the exports from this source amounting in 1898 to \$10,340,691. The total exports of the Dominion in 1898 amounted to \$164,132,353, which was \$23,829,649 in excess of imports for the same year. These few facts concerning our next-door neighbor on the north are the merest hint of the inexhaustible natural resources of this vast realm. No land is richer in scenic beauty. The sublime sweep of her boundless plains, her mighty rivers and island-studded lakes and inland seas, her majestic mountains, bathing their heads in the eternal snows, her awe-inspiring glaciers, types of the deep, silent, transforming forces in the moral and spiritual realm, her lingering twilights that neither brush nor pen can ever portray—these are a few of the things that furnish material for as rich and varied a literature as has been the blessed heritage of any nation on earth. The flora of her plains is the joy of the summer tourist as he speeds through unnumbered miles of the most artistic massing and mingling of colors, vivid in the foreground, but fading away into dreamy tints and yell-like visions among shimmering lights and undefinable shadows in the distance.

With such inestimable advantages, who can predict the future of Canada? Will she one day figure among the great powers of earth? If her people embody the elements of true greatness there is no doubt that a great destiny awaits her. It all depends on the character of the people. Are the inhabitants of Canada characterized by

intelligence, enterprise, patriotism and high moral and religious principle? A few facts and figures will at least throw light on these inquiries.

According to the census report for 1891 the educational status is about the same as in our own country, 87 per cent. of the population over nine years of age being able to read and write. The number of public schools in the Dominion in 1897 was 18,352. These are maintained by legislative grants and municipal and district taxes aggregating in 1897 \$9,344,925. Compulsory education is gaining ground. There are seventeen universities, with a total endowment of \$8,540,300 and property worth \$7,738,500. Besides these there are numerous other higher educational institutions with valuable properties and fair average attendance. There are 325 public libraries and 155 others belonging to colleges and various societies. This is not a bad showing for a total population of less than five millions. The Dominion schools are guarded with a tender solicitude that promises much for the future of the country, for here, as elsewhere, the schools are among the very foundation stones of the national structure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dominion premier, a French-Canadian and a Catholic, used his whole influence against the separate school system that the Catholics demanded in Manitoba. It is no doubt due in a large measure to his assistance that the province gained a decisive victory for the splendid system of free nonsectarian schools that it enjoys to-day.

MORALITY AND RELIGION.

The churches of the Dominion number 10,490, a church to every 460 souls of whatever age, sex or nationality. These churches engage extensively in all kinds of missionary enterprises, and Christian union has been practiced among the Methodists and Presbyterians to the extent of uniting their respective branches, so that now these two denominations are each unbroken by subdivisions throughout the Dominion. Still greater promise is seen in the little societies of Christians of all names united in behalf of India's orphans. Hospitals, orphanages, asylums and homes for the needy abound. One of the first things to impress the stranger is the prevailing deep reverence for all things sacred. The absence of Sunday newspapers and street cars is the fruit of this reverence for the Sabbath, as the first day of the week is persistently called. The prevailing high moral sense is further attested by the fact that in the prohibition plebiscite in 1898 every province in the Dominion, except Quebec, cast a majority vote for prohibition. The temperance sentiment is especially strong in Manitoba, and a vigorous campaign is just now being inaugurated for prohibitory enactment in the next Legislature.

Perhaps in nothing is the progressive spirit of the Dominion more clearly seen than in its splendid canal and railway systems. The year 1895 witnessed the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a continuous line under one management of 3,075 miles, the longest at that time in the world, and said to be the greatest work ever undertaken by a young country. New lines and extensions are vigorously pushed, and new waterways opened and old ones improved until the Dominion's transportation facilities will be a strong incentive to immigration and to various extensive enterprises. One of the Dominion's greatest needs is people—people who are not afraid of the hardships of pioneer life, people who come to stay, to enter into the spirit of this new life, to grow up with and into it, an inseparable part of this great new land of promise. To this end she has thrown wide her doors of welcome to every land. To the down-trodden, exiled tribes of Russia she has offered special inducements. They came by shiploads and settled in colonies on the crown lands in the Northwest Territories. It is expected that large numbers more will join them in the near future. But still, all these are only a drop in the bucket. Take the entire Dominion, there are not two people to the square mile. In British Columbia there are only three-tenths of a person to the square mile; or one person to every three and one-third square miles. In the territories there are over four square miles to every settler; who on the opposite side of the globe the surging, seething masses of humanity trample one another in the dust and the agonizing cry for bread is unceasing. While unnumbered thousands in those overcrowded lands are falling victims to famine and pestilence, here in the great Northwest, where droughts never come, there are not men enough to save the crops that grow almost spontaneously. When nations learn that true greatness consists in high attainments in the arts of peace, rather than war; when nations cease to be engaged in the great attributes of justice, mercy and love, rather than in acquisition of territory; when the rivalries and jealousies between the great powers are which shall contribute most to the welfare of its people or to the sum total of human happiness; when we have this state of affairs, perhaps not before, will the habitable portions of the globe have their proportionate share of the population.

A LOYAL PEOPLE. Canadians are intensely loyal to everything Canadian. Even the rigors of their climate they prefer to the "fussy, clinging dampness" of the States. Patriotism is one of their strongest points. But their love and loyalty to Canada does not conflict with their deeper devotion to Great Britain. This is seen in the eagerness with which the Canadian contingents rallied to the support of their sovereign in the present conflict. For the first time Canada is bearing a part in a foreign war—doing it freely of her own accord, partly in payment of a debt of gratitude she owes the mother country and partly to show to the world her attitude toward Great Britain; as the premier says: "To give to the world a spectacle never seen before—the spectacle of the colonies standing behind the mother country." Another proof of the Dominion's intense loyalty is that throughout the length and breadth of the land, in times of peace as well as war, Queen Victoria is borne aloft on the prayers of her faithful subjects in every religious service, from the great mass meetings of the people down to where two or three are gathered together in Christ's name. Not only the Queen, but Parliament, the army, the navy, the colonies, the governors general and all in authority throughout the Dominion and the empire are most fervently prayed for by these deeply religious people. One almost loses hope of the colony's ever becoming an independent power when the people seem so intensely loyal to Britain, and so, perfectly satisfied in this respect, to let well enough alone. It certainly speaks volumes in praise of Britain's dealings with the Dominion. The premier is a man of broad views and lofty purposes. He was raised to the premiership in time to avert an impending crisis—the man for the emergency. The watchword of his administration has been unity—unity throughout the Dominion—unity throughout the empire.

(CONTINUED ON THIRTEENTH PAGE.)

IN THE DEEPS OF THE SEA

CURIOUS AND MARVELOUS FORMS OF LIFE BENEATH THE WAVES.

By Prof. Chas. F. Holden, Author of "Along a Florida Reef" and Other Works of Similar Character.

To the layman, the reader who has not followed the investigations of students of the deep sea, it is difficult to realize how life can exist where the pressure is so great that it is compared to a train of cars loaded with pig iron bearing down upon a man's shoulders, or many tons to the square inch. Neither are the conditions of life readily understood at a depth where a ray of sunlight never has reached, where eternal night apparently reigns, where the temperature is nearly at the freezing point, and where in all probability a silence so profound exists that a sound has never broken the quiet of ages. Such a region, finding its extreme depth in five or six miles, does not appear to offer many inducements to the investigator; yet it has been a most fruitful field, and the discoveries which have been made during the last few years have entirely changed public sentiment regarding it.

The deep sea, while forbidding and uninviting, has its inhabitants that are well adapted to the strange conditions within its borders, where eternal darkness was supposed to reign. We have every reason to believe that there is at times a wonderful assemblage of light-givers, who illumine the dark unfathomed caves of the ocean and change its abysmal regions into scenes of weird splendor. If the ocean bed, which is popularly supposed to occupy three-fourths of the world's surface, should suddenly be laid bare we should, in the main, find a duplicate of terrestrial conditions. The bed of the present ocean has at some time been dry land, has been cut by wind and weather, washed into river beds by streams, thrown up by volcanic action into mountains or elevated and depressed by oscillations of the crust. It has undergone all the changes of the land with which we are familiar, and in a measure resembles it.

To make the ocean bed a reality I will ask the reader to imagine that he is equipped with a diver's armor capable of resisting pressure and accompany me into the deep sea. As we descend into the blue depths we realize that we have entered another world, where to all intents and purposes water is the atmosphere. If we entered the ocean on the Pacific coast from the beach we would gradually walk down an easy descent for many miles; and the same is true of the Atlantic. Almost immediately the light fades, so that when at a depth of 500 feet it is comparatively dark and intensely cold. Deeper we descend, the sunlight gradually fading, until at a depth of a quarter of a mile the darkness is intense so far as the sun is concerned.

PROFOUND DARKNESS. In shallow water we have passed through the region of abundant light. Along the shore are schools of porpoises, immense whales that occasionally venture far below the surface, and a number of air-breathing fish-like animals that are kept near the surface by their structure and requirements. Here are schools of fish—salmon and sardines; and passing is a migrating herd of seals. Deeper we pass and leave them behind, descending to a depth of 1,500 feet in darkness profound. An electric light would show a singular change. Many of the fish are of gay colors, and could we whisk one to the surface his eyes would be popping from his head when it arrived from the sudden change.

Strange animals inhabit this region, and the deeper we go the more remarkable they appear, and finally at a mile or so they fairly compel our admiration. Here are scarlet shrimps, crabs on stilts; here are others that are blind; more that carry their own lights, for long ago we saw living stars, moons and comets in this abysmal region that serve a variety of purposes in the economy of nature. Everywhere there is life. Every drop of water is alive; and standing in this strange region, at a depth of a mile or so we find ourselves in a rainstorm beneath the sea. All about us are innumerable objects dropping upon us, invisible to the eye, but so result-producing in the aggregate that the raindrops pile and heap up in such masses that with those that die on the bottom, they round off the tops of submarine hills and mountains, fill up the valleys, and the thick gelatinous ooze through which we have walked with so much difficulty is the visible result of the rain. In brief, we are in the region of the globigerina ooze—a condition found in great depths, but not always in the greatest. It has been estimated that if lime-secreting organisms are so numerous beneath the sea, of six hundred feet as they are near the surface, there would be more than sixteen tons of calcareous shells or carbonate of lime in the uppermost one hundred fathoms of every square mile of ocean.

The rainstorm is the falling of these countless shells to the bottom. They are ever dying; the animal is destroyed, and the little shell sinks, piling up at the bottom and forming the well-known globigerina ooze. The increasing weight grinds up the lower stratum into an impassable powder, and slowly piles up the bottom, forming a mass, which, if elevated above the surface, would resemble the chalk cliffs of Dover, which were formed at the bottom of the ocean in much the same way.

AT THE OCEAN'S BOTTOM. Descending into deeper depths we still find life. Many of the fishes are blind; nearly all have phosphorescent lights, and their shapes and forms are strange and uncanny. Sunlight does not reach below one thousand fathoms; beyond this no plant life exists, and the various forms of life prey upon one another. Among the deep-sea fishes especially there is constant warfare.

Assuming that we are walking on the ocean bottom at the depth of over a mile, we move cautiously along in water icy cold, and suddenly are confronted with a blaze of light, and find ourselves in a field of light-givers. Imagine a cornfield with stalks from two to four feet in height, the tips gleaming with light and waving gently to and fro. Such an appearance the fields of bioluminescence present. Off St. Vincent the Challenger dredged in a field of light-giving organisms with stems about two feet long. The trawl came up choked with them from a region a mile below the surface, each one emitting a vivid, blue-colored light.

Above this forest of living lights strange and weird fishes are passing, which we recognize as forms that have been dredged from great depths by the Albatross, Challenger and others. One, the chlamodion, dashes by, emitting light from its own

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